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privileges. It is also clear in human society, the Pontiff is careful to note, that all persons have a duty to respect the rights of others. We would do well to bear these strictures in mind today. We are a people who value our rights and liberties. We acknowledge today, in partial atonement for the errors of the past, our failure to accord these rights to our minority groups. Yet, without diminishing our commitment to the meaningful vindication of those rights, we must see to it that they are realized consistently with the law and order that are the very bulwark of our society.

And just as is true in the area of domestic affairs, so in the relations of nations to one another, the rule of law and order must prevail. The Pope stresses the importance of a public authority with worldwide power and instituted by common consent. He expresses the hope that the United Nations Organization "may become ever more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its tasks, and that the day will come when every human being will find therein an effective safeguard for the rights which derive directly from his dignity as a person."

Within the compass of these few moments, I have not been able to do adequate justice to the "Pacem in Terris" Encyclical—indeed, I have not been able to probe more than the surface of its vast treasures. But, on this graduation day, I can think of no worthier commitment for the members of your Class of 1967 than to pledge yourselves to fulfilling as best you can the great promise which this document holds for mankind. You can do your part, humble and modest as it may seem, to make the Encyclical, not a document but a living reality, remembering, as I trust you will, the immortal words of our beloved late President Kennedy that: "... here on earth God's work must truly be our own."

Our President designated Memorial Day, a week ago yesterday, as a day of prayer for permanent peace. He urged everyone to join him in prayer to the Almighty for the safety of our Nation's sons and daughters around the world, for His blessing on those who have sacrificed their lives for this Nation in this and all other struggles, and for His aid in building a world where freedom and justice prevail, and where all men live in friendship, understanding and peace. I trust that every one of us will join in that prayer not only for Memorial Day but for each and every day of the year.

In conclusion, I would like to say again that I have great faith in the young people of today, and I am confident you will make full use of the opportunities which lie before you. It is the simple truth that in this Nation each succeeding generation has had greater opportunities than the one which preceded it. Surely your generation is on the threshold of a great cycle of human advancement. The means are at hand for the loosening of the bonds of disease, hunger, ignorance, oppressive toll, and war. In realizing these objectives, you will explore, not only the far reaches of the space above us and the core of the earth beneath, but also the souls of men. I wish you every success as you pursue this exciting and challenging quest.

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ADDING FUEL TO THE MIDDLE EAST FIRES—RESUMPTION OF U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO JORDAN

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, this morning's newspapers give added details concerning the resumption of fighting on the Jordanian-Israeli border.

It is no mere coincidence that the resumption of the border fighting came shortly after the United States announced that it was lifting the ban on military assistance to Jordan.

The Washington Post points out in an editorial this morning:

There is no evidence that the purchase of American rather than Soviet arms would make Jordan a responsible, or more responsible, state, and there is the evidence of the June war to indicate contrarily that suppliers cannot control the use to which the recipients put their arms.

The resumption of open hostilities between Jordan and Israel certainly bear out the truth of this assumption.

On October 4, 1967, I said on the floor of the Senate:

The time has come for the United States to view King Hussein realistically and not through illusory, rose-colored glasses. Further economic and military assistance to Jordan should be stopped at once and should not be resumed until Jordan has agreed to sit down at the peace table with Israel. If King Hussein chooses to squander his country's meager economic resources on armed aggression rather than on its economic development, he should not be supported in these rash endeavors by U.S. economic and military assistance.

How long will it take the United States to realize that in attempting to prop up King Hussein of Jordan time and time again the United States is relying on a weak reed indeed—a reed which is bent by every passing breeze.

In resuming arms shipments to Jordan, the United States is inviting the resumption of hostilities in the Middle East. Further than that, the United States is giving further evidence of the bankruptcy of U.S. foreign policies throughout the world—policies which are earning for the United States the enmity and not the continued friendship of more and more of the nations of the free world.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks the editorial from the Washington Post for February 16, 1968, entitled "Arms for Jordan" and the account by James Feron of the fighting on the Jordanian-Israel border as it appeared in the New York Times on the same date.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 16, 1968]

ARMS FOR JORDAN?

The stated reason for resuming arms shipments to Jordan—that otherwise Moscow would gain the upper hand—is a bad reason which does not justify the decision. The American interest in Jordan is not that the United States have more influence than the Soviet Union but that Jordan pursue regional peace. There is no evidence that the purchase of American rather than Soviet arms would make Jordan a responsible, or more responsible, state, and there is the evidence of the June war to indicate contrarily that suppliers cannot control the use to which the recipients put their arms.

Jordan is weak but is it also in danger? Certainly not from Israel, which last June took from Jordan all it could possibly want. True King Hussein is in danger from his fellow Arabs, particularly Iraq, which still keeps 15,000 troops in Jordan. But who will argue that the United States ought to be sorting out Arab quarrels, at the cost of increasing tension and accelerating an arms race between the Arabs and Israel?

There may be one plausible reason for selling Jordan arms: that for his personal pride and his national bargaining position, King

Hussein needs the increment of independence they would provide. This is not a consideration to be dismissed. But it does not outweigh the embarrassment of supplying arms to countries which would be likely to use them against each other, or the danger of building up the level of arms in a region still so far from peace. The extent of that embarrassment and the depth of that danger are clearer than ever after yesterday's savage outbreaks on the Jordan-Israel frontier.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1968]
ISRAELIS USE JETS IN DAYLONG CLASH WITH JORDANIANS—TANKS AND ARTILLERY ARE ALSO EMPLOYED IN BATTLE ACROSS RIVER—JERICHO SHELLED

(By James Feron)

JERUSALEM, February 15.—A battle between Israel and Jordan involving jets, tanks and artillery erupted today along the Jordan River. Israeli officials said that the west-bank town of Jericho had been shelled by the Jordanians.

The incident began, as have many others in the last few weeks, with an exchange of light-weapon fire across the river in the Belsan Valley, south of the Sea of Galilee.

The Israelis said that the Jordanians had started the shooting and that, unlike recent incidents, they had begun to bombard settlements on the Israeli side of the border.

[The Tel Aviv radio reported that firing stopped late Thursday night and a similar announcement was made in Amman by a Jordanian spokesman, according to The Associated Press.]

Shells crashed into about 15 houses in Kfar Ruppin and several buildings were hit in Maoz Haiyim. By midafternoon the settlements of Geshor and Beit Yosef had come under fire.

ISRAELI PLANES CALLED IN

The Israelis, who had been returning the fire, called in their air force at this point, and within minutes the Israeli jets were striking at targets within a 10-mile band on the east side of the river.

[Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, canceled a visit to the United States, which was due to have begun Friday.]

Witnesses said that Jordanian antiaircraft fire was coming from within villages in the area and that the Israeli jets were hitting these positions. They were pounding positions in the foothills of the plateau and on the plateau itself.

By nightfall, when these Jordan River exchanges usually end, shells continued to fall on both sides. Soon the shelling extended southward along the river, which forms the ceasefire line on the eastern border of the west-bank territory.

The Israelis reported that by about 8 P.M. the town of Jericho had come under Jordanian artillery fire. It was the first time that this historic town was involved in one of the river exchanges.

Israeli officials said that firing continued at a heavy pace at several other points along the river. It was not known whether the jets continued their attacks after dark.

Israeli military officials declined to discuss the day's activities, presumably because shooting was still going on long after nightfall.

Earlier in the day, Arab civilians from the west bank and Jerusalem crossed the Allenby Bridge, near Jericho, without hindrance. One of the last travelers to cross, at about 4 P.M., said it was an eerie and frightening experience.

He said that both sides had pulled back for about half a mile from the bridge, once a thriving passageway, where Israeli and Jordanian soldiers, officials and travelers mingled.

This time, the West-Bank and Jerusalem Arabs, who had crossed a few days earlier with passes issued by the Israeli authorities, returned across a virtual no man's land between the Jordanian and Israeli officials,

both of whom were still polite and accommodating in their more protected positions.

PLANES HEARD OVER JERUSALEM

During the day, jets and light aircraft could be heard occasionally over Jerusalem.

Today's air force strike followed warnings issued by Israeli Government leaders for the last few days in response to what they have asserted to be mounting Jordanian provocations.

It also seemed to underline the Israeli decision to forego the prewar type of retaliation raid, which was usually launched after several sabotage and terrorist incidents, or the massive but delayed response such as the shelling of the Egyptian refineries in Port Suez a few days after the sinking of the destroyer Elath.

Defense officials are understood to now favor the immediate response, such as trading artillery shell for artillery shell or the jet strike in reply to what the Israelis said today was the well prepared shelling of civilian settlements.

THIRD USE OF AIR POWER

The air force strike was the third such use of air power by the Israelis on the Jordanian front since the end of the six-day war last June.

It was similar to the encounter on Jan. 8, when Israeli jets attacked Jordanian positions during the shelling of Kfar Ruppin and Maoz Hатыm. The first air strike came in November, after an Israeli jet had been shot down by the Jordanians.

The Israelis said that they had not lost any planes. One civilian and one soldier were wounded in today's exchange, according to the Israeli report.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1968]

JORDAN SAYS FIGHTING RAGES

AMMAN, JORDAN, February 15.—Fighting was raging tonight between Israel and Jordanian troops all along the cease-fire line between the two countries.

By late tonight, the shelling, with both sides using artillery and tanks, had gone on for about six hours.

A military spokesman said here tonight that Israeli artillery was shelling a large area of Jordan and concentrating on the villages of Zamalla, Wakkau, Vakhrraba and Es-Sammeh, in the northern Jordan Valley.

Earlier today, a spokesman said four Israeli fighters had been hit by Jordanian anti-aircraft fire. [Israel later denied this.]

Israeli aircraft swept over the border and bombed Jordanian positions shortly after the clash started with a tank and artillery barrage on Jordanian advance posts in the Jordan Valley, the spokesman said.

DAYAN CANCELS U.S. TRIP

Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Minister of Defense, who was scheduled to arrive here today, has canceled his visit, according to word received by the United Jewish Appeal.

General Dayan was scheduled to have made several speeches for the fund-raising group. It was believed that his decision to cancel the trip was forced by the new fighting between his country and Jordan.

ARMS SHIPMENTS TO JORDAN

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the State Department announcement that the United States will resume arms shipments to Jordan causes me grave concern. This decision appears to be entirely contrary to the establishment of a permanent peace in the Middle East and to the protection of the vital interest of the United States.

Regrettably, the Arab nations refuse to recognize the existence of the

State of Israel. They openly admit that their foreign policy is based upon a plan to destroy Israel.

In this tragic and almost unbelievable adventure they are armed and abetted by the Soviet Union.

We are committed to the preservation of Israel's integrity and independence and her ability to exist among her Middle East neighbors. But now it appears that we are about to feed the hand that bites her.

The answer of course is to end the arms race, not to contribute to it.

Look at what happened yesterday. In Washington, the announcement was made that the United States has decided to resume arms shipments to Jordan. At the same time, Jordan and Israel were engaged in the most serious outbreak of fighting since the end of the war last June.

The main purchase item that interests Jordan is expected to be several squadrons of U.S. F-104 supersonic starfighters.

Just a few weeks ago, Israel Premier Levi Eshkol was in the United States to also seek supersonic fighters from this country.

The United States has not publicly announced a decision on Israel's request for assistance.

But it is known that Maj. Gen. Amer Kammash, Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Army, was in the United States for 3 weeks of secret preliminary negotiations at the Pentagon.

We talk of peace but now are apparently about to supply the tools of war to an avowed aggressor. To me this policy seems to be most inconsistent.

Bluntly stated, this is the situation: First. The Arab nations were the aggressors in the war last June.

Second. Since that war, the Soviet Union has undertaken a massive resupplying of arms to the Arab States.

Third. Whatever interpretation might be placed on Jordan's position, there is no doubt where Jordan stands. Jordan was at war with Israel last June, and is still at war with Israel.

From the developments of the past several months, I believe the U.S. policy in the Middle East should be based on these fundamental points:

First. There should be no arms shipments of any kind to Arab nations. Rather, to preserve the balance of power that Israel must have, the United States should honor Israel's request for the jet fighters she needs to counter the Soviet-supplied arms buildup in the Arab states.

Second. All efforts must continue in the United Nations for establishment of a permanent cease fire and peace in the Middle East.

Third. Both Israel and Arabs alike must share a joint responsibility for the permanent resettlement of a generation of refugees.

Fourth. Agreement also must be reached among the nations of the Middle East on policies and programs to assure the adequacy of water supply and use of water resources in an area where the availability of water is a major factor.

This is the policy that will best serve the United States and our goals in the

Middle East. It is a policy that is severely shattered by the decision to resume arms shipments to Jordan. That decision should be rescinded.

Mr. President, the Washington Post, in today's editions, contained an editorial on this subject with which I fully agree. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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AMERICA DOWN THE DRAIN?

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, a most perceptive editorial appeared in the Arizona Republic last Sunday. It cites Nikolai Lenin's 1917 prophecy that America would "spend herself out of existence."

Furthermore, the Republic's editorial writer points out that Lenin's predictions about Germany and England have already come to pass.

Mr. President, I am convinced that it lies within the power of this body, the Senate of the United States, to see to it that the prophecy of one of the founding fathers of international communism does not come true. If the courage and integrity of the American people can be expressed correctly through their elected representatives in the Senate, I think the Republic may yet be rescued from the reckless course charted by this administration and go on to prove Lenin wrong.

So that Senators may have the benefit of this perceptive editorial, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: